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ARGENTINA. 25 Aug.—*Antarctic Dispute*. The Government announced the opening of two new post and telegraph offices at points in the Falkland Islands Dependencies where they had already established naval bases.

AUSTRALIA. 30 Aug.—The Government decided to include in the Budget a proposal of a gift of £A10 million to Britain.

1 Sept.—*Government Policy*. The Governor-General, Mr McKell, opening Parliament, said the Government's defence programme provided for effective self-defence in co-operation with the Empire and the fulfilment of obligations to the United Nations. Work on the rocket range was proceeding satisfactorily in collaboration with the British Government, and a joint war production staff would soon be established as part of the plan to co-ordinate production requirements and particularly to develop Australia as a main support area in the Pacific. Preliminary steps had been taken to establish a naval and air base at Manus, in the Admiralty Islands, in the mandated territory of New Guinea. On Germany the Government would support the policy of the British and U.S. authorities. On immigration the Government were confident that the objective of 70,000 immigrants would be exceeded in the coming twelve months.

Trade Agreement (see *Great Britain*).

2 Sept.—The Prime Minister, Mr Chifley, speaking in the House of Representatives, made the following points:

Relations with U.S.S.R. It was 'dangerously stupid to talk idly about force' in dealing with the U.S.S.R. because there were at the moment no forces in Europe capable of withstanding a Soviet advance across the Continent. 'We who stand on the perimeter of the world should hesitate to tell Europe how to live. European countries cannot stand any more wars—and that includes Britain.'

Communism. Opposing a motion aimed at outlawing the Australian Communist party, he said: 'This would be a futile gesture anywhere in the world. It would be foolish to suggest that the recent drastic electoral change in South Africa, the unrest in India, Pakistan, and Kashmir, and the fighting in Palestine were all due to Communism. It must be realized there is a great upsurge of nationalism and great post-war unrest. There are Communists in the Parliaments of France, Italy, Holland, Norway, and Britain, but not Australia. If Europe were contented and had decent living standards Communism would have no foothold. Europe to-day is reaping the harvest from seeds sown through hundreds of years.'

Malaya. Of 6,000,000 people there only 17,000 were Europeans, a great many of whom had no love for the country but had gone there for profit. Australia was concerned at the continued violence in Malaya, but the difficulties were largely insoluble.

Germany. 'On the one side the U.S.S.R. fear a strengthened Germany as a possible mighty military Power. On the other, the French have bitter memories of 1870, 1914, and 1940-41. Britain and the U.S.A. face the problem of two war-time allies violently opposed to a strong Ger-

many. But we cannot have a prosperous Europe without a prosperous Germany. We should immediately start rebuilding the economic strength of Germany.'

AUSTRIA. 27 Aug.—The Allied Council for the fourth time failed to agree on the limitation of the powers of allied military police. The Soviet representatives vetoed the western proposals on all fundamental points, including the extension of the jurisdiction of the Austrian authorities over all Austrian citizens, stateless and displaced persons, and all allied nationals not members of the Control Commission or of the forces.

BAHREIN. 23 Aug.—Foreign Minister's statement (*see Persia*).

BELGIUM. 30 Aug.—M. Spaak in Paris (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

BRAZIL. 2 Sept.—The President of Uruguay, Sr Batlle Berres, arrived on a state visit.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 20 Aug.—It was announced that an open general licence system was to be applied to the sterling Dominions for imports into the three territories. Licences would also be freely issued for imports from France, Holland, Norway, and Denmark.

BULGARIA. 31 Aug.—The Assembly approved the arrest of seven Deputies for 'anti-national activity'.

1 Sept.—*Macedonia*. Statement by the Republic (*see Yugoslavia*).

BURMA. 20 Aug.—President Sao Shwe Thaik proclaimed martial law throughout the country on the ground that insurrection in several parts of the Union had created a grave emergency. People in Communist-held areas were warned to move elsewhere to enable Government forces to attack the insurgents by land and air.

23 Aug.—The Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, in a broadcast, said that the Government and the insurgents were waging an all-out war, and listed what he called three salient facts: (1) The insurgents were not capable of defeating the Government forces; (2) even if they could, they could not wrest power from the Government; and (3) even if they could wrest power they could only worsen the situation. Only 5 per cent of the armed forces had turned traitor. The rest were fighting with the Government. The rebels were without the support of the masses, and therefore no formidable mass upheaval was possible. The rebel leaders were those types who held that Burma must fight the British and Americans if war broke out between them and the U.S.S.R. He appealed to the people not to be misled by insurgent claims that they were fighting to end reactionary elements. 'We are fighting to avoid plunging the country again into a state of serfdom for which this violent insurrection is heading'.

A Government statement reported minor clashes with insurgents in the Toungoo district of central Burma and in the delta area. In Rangoon the Commissioner of Police announced the recruitment of a special police force.

25 Aug.—Navy vessels shelled a village held by the insurgents near Bassein.

27 Aug.—It was reported that there had been a rebellion in the Karenni States and that Sao Wunna, head of the States and also a Minister in the Burma Union Cabinet, had gone to Loikaw to deal with the situation.

30 Aug.—Government forces recaptured Thayetmyo and Allanmyo. The President proclaimed martial law in the Karenni States.

31 Aug.—The Home Minister announced at the opening of Parliament that seventeen members had been detained under the Public Order Preservation Act.

CANADA. 21 Aug.—*Atomic Energy*. Co-operation in research (see U.S.A.).

31 Aug.—*Export Trade*. An official analysis showed that the value of exports in the first half of 1948 was \$1,400 million, an increase of 5.4 per cent over corresponding figures for 1947. Exports to the U.S.A. totalled \$646 million, and to Europe and countries of the British Commonwealth, including Britain \$654 million, a fall of \$76 million. When the rise in prices was taken into account the figures reflected a substantial reduction in volume.

CHINA. 1 Sept.—A Communist radio report stated that a 'North China People's Government' had been formed on 19 August at the end of a session of the 'North China Provisional People's Representative Congress' which elected twenty-seven members of a 'Government Council'. The aim of the 'Government' was said to be the 'striking down of U.S. imperialistic, and Kuomintang rule in China'.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 31 Aug.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. The deputies sent their recommendations to the Foreign Ministers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 20 Aug.—There were anti-Semitic demonstrations in Bratislava and the police intervened to restore order.

21 Aug.—*Sokols*. The Central Action Committee announced that the Sokol system was being completely reorganized so that it might become a 'progressive society of the whole nation imbued with the ideals of the Peoples' Democracy' (see p. 482).

It was learned that Mrs Marie Provaznikova, the chief woman Sokolist, who had been dismissed during the festival because of the demonstrations in favour of Dr Benes, but had later led the women's gymnastic team to the Olympiad, had remained in England as a refugee.

Demonstrations in protest against the poor food rations were reported from towns in Bratislava, Bohemia, and Moravia.

27 Aug.—It was reported that about ten Roman Catholic priests had been arrested for helping 'politically compromised persons' to escape from the country. They were stated to have belonged formerly to the People's Party.

30 Aug.—A medical student, Felix Uhl, formerly chairman of the students' section of the Catholic People's Party, was sentenced in Prague to 20 years' imprisonment on a charge of espionage for a foreign Power.

Churches. It was learned that a conference of Roman Catholic bishops meeting at Nitra, Slovakia, on 16 August sent a protest to the Government against the treatment to which their Church had been subjected, particularly against the expropriation of lands.

DENMARK. 24 Aug.—Trade Agreement (*see Germany*).

EIRE. 28 Aug.—Mr Costello's statement (*see U.S.A.*).

29 Aug.—Sir Basil Brooke's comment (*see Great Britain*).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 30 Aug.—The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, arrived in Paris and received Mr Averill Harriman, M. Schuman, and the Secretary-General of the Organization, M. Marjolin.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY UNION. 1 Sept.—The Union held its second congress at Interlaken, to examine two schemes for the constitution of a United States of Europe. Some 250 parliamentarians from the Marshall Plan countries attended.

FINLAND. 20 Aug.—U.S.S.R. A Note was received from the U.S.S.R. asking what steps had been taken to complete the Salla railway, as prescribed in the Peace Treaty.

FRANCE. 24 Aug.—*Viet Nam.* Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, arrived in Paris and was received by M. Bollaert, High Commissioner for Indo-China.

Elections. The Assembly voted a motion the effect of which was to postpone local elections until after the measures for administrative reforms in the departments had passed through both Houses. (This meant that there could be no local elections in October as arranged.)

27 Aug.—The Assembly adopted a Bill authorizing the investment during the second half of 1948 of 113,000 million francs in the nationalized industries. Replying to questions on where the money was to come from, M. Reynaud admitted the 'uncertain character' of the situation, but defended the Bill on the ground that it would be impossible suddenly to stop work on capital enterprises in nationalized industries. As for the future, there was the blocked 'counterpart' of Marshall dollars and interim aid which might soon become available for capital investment; and after that there were loans and taxes. There was also the possibility of a certain amount of financing investment out of profits.

Finally the Government had decided to effect military and civil economies. 'There will come a day of reckoning, perhaps even before 1952, for which France must prepare herself by means of a general effort and the investment of savings, for which a favourable social climate is essential.'

28 Aug.—After failing to agree among themselves on the finance measures proposed by M. Reynaud the Government resigned.

29 Aug.—The President invited M. Ramadier to form a Government, but he was unable to do so, and the President then invited M. Schuman to try.

31 Aug.—The Assembly accepted M. Schuman as Prime Minister by 322 votes to 185 (Communists). The extreme right and the Gaullists abstained.

1 Sept.—*Reparations Policy*. U.S. request (*see U.S.A.*).

2 Sept.—The Socialist Party decided by 97 votes to 5 not to join the next Government. They said the divergences between them and M. Schuman concerned 'the scope of the measures to restore the purchasing power of the workers and compensate the incidence of rigorous decisions involving inevitable sacrifices for the whole country'.

Congress of French and Italian Chambers of Commerce (*see Italy*).

GERMANY. 20 Aug.—*Berlin*. Dr Mueckenberger, director of the central coal organization, was arrested in his office by Soviet order, because he defied a Soviet order of dismissal, which had been countermanded, on the instructions of the U.S. and British Commandants, by the acting Senior Burgomaster. There were violations of the Sector boundaries by Soviet police in the course of black market raids, and three German policemen from the western Sectors were kidnapped.

21 Aug.—*Berlin*. The deputy director of the Information services division of U.S. Military Government, Mr T. P. Headen, was abducted by Soviet soldiers while watching Soviet operations against the black market in the Potsdamerplatz, where the Soviet, U.S., and British Sectors met.

Hr Franz Erdmann, Director of the Criminal Police, was arrested in the British Sector on a warrant issued by Dr Stumm (*see p. 520*) on a charge of having exceeded his duties. (Hr Erdmann was a nominee of the S.P.D.)

23 Aug.—*Berlin*. The Soviet authorities released Mr Headen and a German policeman. The British authorities released Hr Erdmann. Moscow talks (*see U.S.S.R.*).

24 Aug.—*Soviet Zone*. The authorities decided, in response to 'many resolutions', to postpone for one year the communal elections, due to be held in the autumn, since there was not sufficient time to prepare for 'democratic elections'.

Trade Agreement. The Anglo-U.S. Zone concluded an agreement with Denmark to the value of \$13 million. Denmark would provide food and chemicals in exchange for machinery.

25 Aug.—*Berlin*. The Soviet Commandant, Gen. Kotikov, informed the *Magistrat* that all instructions and enactments not submitted to and

approved by him were 'unlawful', and that it must therefore bear the responsibility for the disruption of the administration and of public order in Berlin.

Gen. Herbert, in a statement on the announcement, said Britain could not accept the Soviet view, and declared: 'Recent measures which have impaired the unified administration of Berlin can in no way be blamed on the *Magistrat* or City Assembly, but are due to the Soviet withdrawal from the allied *Kommandatura* and to the unilateral actions which the Soviet authorities have since taken.'

The *Magistrat* at a meeting rejected the Soviet charges as unjustified.

26 Aug.—*Berlin*. There was a Communist demonstration of some 6,000 persons outside and inside the *Stadthaus* protesting against the 'bankrupt *Magistrat*' and demanding 'one administration, one currency, one food supply'. The acting Burgomaster, Dr Friedensburg, who was about to preside over a meeting of the City Assembly, agreed to receive a deputation. He told them he was not in a position to accept the relief programme of the Socialist Unity Party as the majority of the Assembly were against it. The meeting of the Assembly was postponed. Later the Social and Christian Democrat Parties held a demonstration of some 15,000 persons, and speakers appealed to the Western Powers to provide the Assembly with a neutralized zone in Berlin where it could carry on its activities in freedom.

27 Aug.—*Berlin*. There was a further Communist demonstration outside and inside the *Stadthaus* and the City Assembly were again unable to meet. The acting Burgomaster, Dr Friedensburg, told the press: 'The real cause of the trouble is that we cannot rely on the police . . . [who] represent the will of a small minority.'

The chairman of the Assembly, Dr Suhr, in a letter to Maj.-Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant (in whose sector the council building lay) asked him how far he felt responsible for ensuring the protection of the elected administration of the people. He further asked what steps he proposed to take to give such protection, and reference was made to the earlier proposal of the City Assembly that the area round the *Stadthaus* should be declared a neutral zone in which no demonstrations by any party should be permitted during a sitting of the Assembly. Maj.-Gen. Kotikov, in reply, addressed a series of questions to Dr Suhr: where did he wish demonstrations by the working people against the present policy of the *Magistrat* to be forbidden—in the whole of Berlin, in the Russian sector, or only in Berlin-Mitte? Did Dr Suhr wish him to interfere in the relations between the *Magistrat* and the workers who were demanding a change in the *Magistrat's* policy? In what way did Dr Suhr wish him to interfere? What sort of protection did he want? He asked for an immediate reply to his questions, so that he might be able to take the measures which were within his competence and which were in accordance with 'the democratic practice usual in the democratic countries of Europe'.

28 Aug.—*Berlin*. British Military Government announced that if the Soviet authorities were unwilling or unable to ensure safety for the meetings of the City Assembly, the latter would be granted facilities in

the British Sector. Dr Suhr, in reply to Maj.-Gen. Kotikov, said that he did not ask the district police for protection 'because, to my regret, I have to say that the police in the Soviet Sector do not obey the instructions of the *Magistrat*. When you frequently speak of the working people who wish for a change in the policy of the *Magistrat* and the City Assembly, may I be allowed to point out that four-fifths of the whole population of Berlin, including the workers and employees, have repeatedly and emphatically approved that policy?'

31 Aug.—*Berlin*. Following instructions from their Governments, agreed on during the four-Power discussions in Moscow, the four Military Governors met to discuss an arrangement for a common currency under four-Power control for the city. Committees were set up on currency, transport, and inter-zonal trade.

1 Sept.—*Berlin*. The four Military Governors had a further meeting. The *Magistrat* authorized the acting Burgomaster to ask the Governors that representatives of the city might be heard during their discussions.

Constituent Assembly. Representatives of the eleven West German States met as a Constituent Assembly at Bonn. Five representatives from Berlin attended as guests.

Denazification. Dr Schacht won his appeal against the sentence of ten years in a labour camp passed on him by a Stuttgart denazification court after his acquittal at Nuremburg. The presiding judge said that 'Schacht was no Nazi'.

2 Sept.—*Berlin*. The four Military Governors held a further meeting. Trade Agreement (*see Netherlands*).

GREAT BRITAIN. 20 Aug.—*European Economic Co-operation*. It was announced that the Government had decided, in order to contribute to the easing of barriers to trade between the participating countries, to make a special purchase of 100,000 tons of steel from Belgium and Luxembourg during the next three months. This might involve the U.K. in loss of gold, and the continuation of such purchases must depend on the institution of a payments scheme.

Kidnapped Britons (see Palestine).

21 Aug.—*Atomic Energy*. Co-operation in research (*see U.S.A.*).

23 Aug.—*Falkland Islands*. The Governor, Mr Clifford, left for the Colony after discussions with the Government on proposals for reforming the Legislative Council and the Colony's Ten-Year Development Plan.

24 Aug.—*Germany*. Mr Bevin received Mr Douglas and later M. Massigli.

26 Aug.—*Germany*. Mr Bevin received Mr Douglas.

28 Aug.—*United Nations and Colonies*. The Government, in a Colonial Office Memorandum (Col. No. 228), stated that they were not prepared to recognize that under the U.N. Charter that body had any right of control or supervision over the affairs of the Colonial Empire, colonies which were not under U.N. trusteeship. They stated that under the Charter the colonial Powers made a voluntary declaration promising

to develop self-government in their colonies and agreeing to provide statistics and technical information on economic, social, and educational conditions. However, attempts had been made to extend the scope of the Charter by Assembly resolution so as to include information on political and constitutional subjects and to establish rights of supervision and control over administration. These attempts the British delegation had consistently opposed, and would continue to oppose, although copies of all Government publications on these and kindred subjects had been supplied to the U.N. library.

29 Aug.—*Northern Ireland*. The Prime Minister, Sir Basil Brooke, commenting on Mr Costello's statement that Eire would not enter into an agreement with the U.S.A. and Britain for strategic purposes while there was partition in Ireland, said that this attempt to introduce the border question into these international matters would deceive no one. It was one of the many attempts to use Ulster as a pawn in Eire's political game.

30 Aug.—Gift of £A10 million (*see Australia*).

1 Sept.—The Government stated that a Soviet colonel, signing himself 'Citizen Tokaev', was being given asylum after coming to Britain of his own free will.

Trade Agreement. The Government concluded a seven-year contract with Australia for the purchase of Australia's exportable surpluses of butter and cheese.

Reparations Policy. U.S. request (*see U.S.A.*).

2 Sept.—*Malaya*. Sir Henry Gurney, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, was appointed High Commissioner.

GREECE. 20 Aug.—Government forces captured the summit of the Grammos Mountains. Others, advancing from the main ridge of the mountains, captured Kiafa.

21 Aug.—It was learned that the first and second Army Corps had effected a junction and thus completed the elimination of the rebels in the Grammos Mountains, but that a large number of rebels had escaped to Albania.

22 Aug.—Communist forces attacked the town of Aighion in Peloponnesus, blew up a water reservoir in Kastoria, western Macedonia, and burnt houses in the village of Chalcidice, south of Salonika.

24 Aug.—A Communist band attacked Ptolemais, in Western Macedonia and destroyed an aqueduct.

25 Aug.—Official figures gave Army losses in the campaign of the past two months as 590 killed, 3,130 wounded, and 31 missing. Estimates gave rebel losses as 3,128 killed, 589 captured, and 603 surrendered. It was estimated that there must be about 4,500 wounded who were probably in Albania and therefore about 7,000 of the 16,500 who had been fighting in the Grammos mountains had managed to slip away.

HUNGARY. 26 Aug.—*Land Redistribution*. The Government issued a decree under which a proportion of the peasants who did not receive land in the 1945 reform would now have an opportunity of obtaining it.

27 Aug.—*Cominform Dispute*. Note (see *Yugoslavia*). It was learned that there were circulating in Hungary propaganda sheets purporting to be copies of the Communist Party newspaper *Szabad Nep*, the front and back pages being in the style of that newspaper, but the inside pages showing an anti-Soviet bias.

28 Aug.—Certain frontier posts closed (see *Yugoslavia*).

HYDERABAD. 29 Aug.—Government statement (see *India*).

31 Aug.—*Budget*. The Finance Minister, Nawab Nawaz Jung told the Legislature that there was a deficit of over £2,250,000 on the year 1948-9 which he attributed to India's economic blockade, increased cost of security measures, and the withdrawal of private holdings totalling £7,500,000 owing to 'malicious propaganda'.

30 Aug.—The Government, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, asked him to bring to the attention of the Security Council their 'grave dispute with India'.

INDIA. 25 Aug.—*Baroda*. It was announced that after discussions with Sardar Patel in Delhi, the Maharaja had decided to grant complete responsible government to the people of Baroda, and to appoint a Council of State consisting of the Maharani, the Dewan, and the Minister for Law to exercise all powers and functions of the ruler during his absence from the State.

26 Aug.—Survey of Kashmir and Jammu (see *India-Pakistan Commission*).

29 Aug.—*Hyderabad*. The Government stated that it regarded the differences between it and Hyderabad as a purely domestic issue and could not admit that Hyderabad, considering its historic as well as its present position in relation to India, had any right in international law to seek the intervention of the United Nations or any other outside body for a settlement of the issue.

2 Sept.—*Strike*. Dock workers in Calcutta went on strike after the dismissal of two men. Disturbances followed and the police had to open fire.

INDO-CHINA. 20 Aug.—*Viet Nam*. It was announced that guerilla fighters of Viet Minh had ambushed and killed nine Europeans and forty Indo-Chinese after attacks on the French garrison of Yo-Bac-Chien.

24 Aug.—Bao Dai in France (see *France*).

INDONESIA. 21 Aug.—A goods train in West Java was derailed and fired at by an armed gang. Five persons were killed, seven wounded, and thirteen missing.

31 Aug.—*Constitutional Changes*. It was learned that the President, Dr Soekarno, had signed a decree providing for the election of a House of Representatives, with each member representing 300,000 citizens. The decree authorized him to appoint minority representatives in cases where minorities were not adequately represented. Such

members would be appointed on the basis of one delegate for every 100,000 Chinese, one for every 40,000 Arabs and one for every 20,000 Dutch and Eurasians.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION. 30 Aug.—The conference, attended by 400 delegates from twenty nations, opened in Brussels. The Belgian Minister of Justice, M. Struye, praised the activities of the association in pursuing the unification and codification of international law.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. 20 Aug.—The seventeenth international congress opened in Stockholm, with Count Bernadotte in the chair. Fifty-eight nations were represented. The U.S.S.R. and the nations of Eastern Europe had refused invitations.

30 Aug.—At the final meeting the conference approved unanimously a draft convention for the protection of civilians during war.

ITALY. 25 Aug.—*Sicily.* A general strike was called in the province of Caltanissetta in protest against the arrest of prominent local Communists and trade union officials.

26 Aug.—*Sicily.* The strike spread throughout the island.

2 Sept.—The first congress of French and Italian Chambers of Commerce was held in Turin.

JAPAN. 27 Aug.—*Communism.* In his first conference with the foreign press since his assumption of the premiership, Mr Hitoshi Ashida said that the Government was seriously considering introducing in the Diet a Bill to bar Communists from holding any public office. The Conservative Party, led by Mr Yoshida, was an opposition party which 'opposed merely for the sake of opposing'. It had no policies of its own. The Communist Party was the only genuine opposition party. The duty of any Government in Japan was to 'make its policies conform to those of allied headquarters'.

Foreign Relations. He said that Korea had not had any claim to the Tsushima islands, in spite of statements by the President of Korea. Those islands had at no time formed part of the Korean kingdom, and their acquisition at present by Korea would be 'contrary to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam declaration'. On the possibility of foreign interests acquiring Japanese real estate, he made it clear that he would prefer this not to happen. He refused to comment on how long the allied occupation should last and insisted that that was purely a matter to be decided by the allied Powers. The question of foreign loans and investments was under consideration by the Government, but he did not expect any private foreign investments for some time.

28 Aug.—*Allied Council.* The Council met at the request of Gen. Kislenco (U.S.S.R.), who renewed his protest of 12 August (*see p.* 556) against alleged instances of suppression of 'legitimate labour union activities', and asked that the Government's Ordinance prohibiting strikes by Government employees (*see p.* 527) be withdrawn,

and also Gen. MacArthur's letter of 22 July urging similar measures. The U.S. member said that after the occupation forces had withdrawn, a leadership capable of dominating the existing unions in the Ministries of Transport and Communications would, by controlling the vital arteries of Japanese life, 'be in a position almost at will to take over control of the Government'. It was necessary to remove that threat.

The British Commonwealth delegate said that recent pronouncements of the Government had failed to draw, as Gen. MacArthur had done, a distinction between public servants and workers in State enterprises. Further, there was as yet 'little recognition of the need for a third party arbitrator or conciliator'. The right of public servants to carry a petition to some Government agency was not a substitute for collective bargaining as it was understood in the British Commonwealth. The Supreme Commander's right to prohibit strikes in a situation of emergency could not be questioned; but 'great care should be taken in curtailing any human rights by long-term legislation'.

1 Sept.—Gen. MacArthur, in a message on the anniversary of the signing of the surrender, said that in Japan a bastion of the democratic concept was in advanced stages of erection. The Japanese had here in a confused and bewildered world a calm and well-ordered society dedicated to the sanctity of peace. Japan was an asset upon which the free world might confidently count.

KOREA. 23 Aug.—*U.S. Forces.* Gen. Hodge was withdrawn as commander of U.S. forces, who were now to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Coulter.

MALAYA. 20 Aug.—More than a hundred terrorists raided an estate in Johore and burned down buildings. A European estate manager, who headed a rescue party, was killed.

22 Aug.—Troops and police from Singapore searched the coastal area in Johore. Aircraft attacked insurgent camps south of Ipoh, in the Kuantan district of Johore, and in Kedah. Police raided a squatter area near Tapah, south Perak, and arrested fourteen members of the Malayan Communist Party.

24 Aug.—The police stated that two terrorists killed in the Pauh district of Kedah that day were found to be carrying Siamese travel permits.

It was stated that during July rubber production had dropped by 2,400 tons to a total of 58,100 tons.

25 Aug.—Terrorists attacked an estate in Negri Sembilan and were driven off.

Arms and ammunition from U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*).

26 Aug.—Some fifty terrorists raided an estate near Johore Bahru, seeking medical supplies, and killed one person and wounded five. They also set fire to two buildings.

British Consulate to be established in South Siam (*see Siam*).

27 Aug.—The Government offered rewards totalling 120,000 Straits dollars for information leading to the arrest of twelve prominent Communists.

29 Aug.—The G.O.C. Malaya District told the press that the anti-terrorist campaign in south Kelantan was nearly over. The G.O.C Singapore reported that the situation in Johore had improved in many parts.

30 Aug.—Terrorists attacked a police station and tin mine near Seremban, killing a Briton and a Malay.

It was officially stated that from 16 June, 135 terrorists had been killed and 72 wounded. Twenty-two members of the security forces had been killed and 44 wounded.

31 Aug.—The Commissioner-General, Mr Malcolm MacDonald, discussed the appointment of a new High Commissioner with Malay rulers, who later met separately to discuss 'matters of mutual interest'.

Terrorists attacked for the third time the Wong Lee mine, 12 miles from Ipoh, Perak, and were beaten off.

1 Sept.—Dr Ong Chong-keng, a member of the Federal Executive and Legislative Councils, was murdered in Penang.

Military and police forces attacked a camp near Baling, Kedah. Frontier unrest (*see Siam*).

2 Sept.—High Commissioner appointed (*see Great Britain*).

NETHERLANDS. 30 Aug.—Queen Wilhelmina resumed for a few days her royal authority and celebrated her golden jubilee.

2 Sept.—*Trade Agreement*. The Government concluded an agreement with the Anglo-U.S. Zones of Germany under which they would supply goods to the value of 181 million guilders and Germany goods to the value of 230 million guilders. Dutch exports would include food, artificial silk yarns, copra, and rubber, and the Bizone would send goods including coal, machinery, cars, and bicycles.

PAKISTAN. 24 Aug.—*West Punjab*. Some 50,000 Ranghar refugees tried to attack a police station at Montgomery and were driven back by the police, who were forced to open fire. Fifteen persons were killed in the fighting.

26 Aug.—Survey of Kashmir and Jammu (*see India-Pakistan Commission*).

27 Aug.—The Governor-General, Mr Jinnah, proclaimed a state of emergency because 'the economic life of Pakistan is threatened by circumstances arising out of the mass movement of population from and into' the country.

28 Aug.—*Refugees*. To relieve the concentration of refugees in West Punjab, the Central Refugee Council directed provinces and states to take the following number of refugees: Sind, 200,000; North-West Frontier Province, 100,000; Bahawalpur and Khairpur States and Baluchistan, 100,000.

PALESTINE. 20 Aug.—*Kidnapped Britons*. Mr Sylvester and Mr Hawkins were committed for trial by the Zionist 'district court' in Jerusalem on four charges of obtaining and conspiring to obtain information likely to be of value to an enemy. Four additional charges against Mr Sylvester related to the possession of a wireless transmitter

and to conspiring to place explosives in Ben Yehuda Street in February, 1948 (see p. 166).

Arab and Jewish refugees (see *U.S.A.*).

Israel. Memorandum on Statehood (see *U.N. Security Council*).

22 Aug.—*Israel.* Mr Shertok, speaking to the General Zionist Council, said that, following the announcement that Israel was prepared to enter into peace negotiations, tentative contacts had been made with Arab quarters.

25 Aug.—*Israel.* The Mediator informed the Government that immigration of all males of military age must stop by 5 p.m. G.M.T. on 2 September.

26 Aug.—*Jerusalem.* There was continued sniping and shelling.

27 Aug.—*Israel.* The Chief of Staff to the Mediator asked the Government to withdraw their forces from Tel el Radgha on the Iraqi front by noon, 30 August. He said that if Israel failed to comply the question would be referred to the Mediator and the Security Council.

28 Aug.—Two French observers were shot when they landed at Gaza airport (which was under Egyptian control) in a U.N. aircraft. It was understood that the airport authorities had had no notification that the aircraft would land.

29 Aug.—Egyptian forces shelled the southern parts of Jerusalem. Arab Legion forces shelled Jewish residential quarters in northern Jerusalem and the Jews returned the fire.

31 Aug.—*Jerusalem.* There were further clashes between the Israel Defence Army and Egyptian forces around the Red Cross zone in eastern Jerusalem.

2 Sept.—*Israel.* Irgun Zvai Leumi announced that its military forces would be disbanded within a month and the men absorbed into the ranks of Hagana.

Jerusalem. Cease-fire agreement (see *Transjordan*).

PERSIA. 23 Aug.—It was learned that the Majlis had approved, on 17 August, a Bill granting an amnesty to some of those involved in the Azerbaijan rebellion. The amnesty was restricted to the provinces of Azerbaijan and Zenjan, and did not include those guilty of murder or robbery or those who held Ministerial rank in Pishevari's Government.

24 Aug.—The Yugoslav Minister and some of his staff resigned and asked the U.S.S.R. for its 'protection'.

Bahrein. The Foreign Minister, Nuri Esfandiari, stated in answer to an interpellation that the Government considered all pacts and understandings between two or more foreign Powers concerning the Bahrein Islands and their oil as null and void.

RUMANIA. 25 Aug.—*Cominform Dispute.* Note (see *Yugoslavia*).

30 Aug.—A decree was issued establishing a secret State police under the Ministry of the Interior.

SIAM. 26 Aug.—*Malaya.* It was learned that, to help in checking the

disorders, the Government had permitted the establishment of a British Consulate in Singora, in South Siam, which was to have radio communication with the British Embassy in Bangkok and with the Malay Federation Government in Kuala Lumpur.

1 Sept.—It was learned that the Government had sent reinforcements to quell mounting Communist unrest in Siam-Malaya frontier districts.

SOUTH AFRICA. 20 Aug.—The Minister of Defence, Mr Erasmus, in a statement on the Military Intelligence Office and the recent transfer of Maj.-Gen. Evered Poole from the post of deputy C.G.S. to that of head of the military mission in Berlin, said that, learning that documents in the intelligence files were being destroyed, he took immediate action to preserve them. These files showed that Military Intelligence not only during, but also after the war, drew up reports hostile to the Nationalist Party. After their scrutiny, containing as they did political allegations, it was expecting too much that Maj.-Gen. Poole could become Chief of the General Staff.

30 Aug.—*Native Policy.* The Minister of Mines, Mr Eric Louw, stated in the House of Assembly that the Government would not expect the vast numbers of natives now living in European areas to return to the native reserves. These natives would remain as labour for industry. Natives in reserves should remain there, and conditions in the reserves would be improved. If natives wished to come out of the reserves and to work in the mines and industry they would be allowed to do so, but the Government would ensure that they did not lose contact with their tribal customs and that they could return and take up their former lives when they wished to do so.

31 Aug.—The Prime Minister, Dr Malan, told the Assembly that the Government believed that South Africa had the right to incorporate South-West Africa in the Union, and that the treatment of Indians in South Africa was a domestic matter in which neither other nations nor the United Nations had any right to interfere.

1 Sept.—*Foreign Policy.* The Prime Minister, Dr Malan, in a statement to Parliament, said South Africa aligned itself with the anti-Communist countries and approved 'the third force' of the proposed Western Union as a counterweight to the U.S.S.R. and its satellites on the one hand and the U.S.A. on the other. South Africa could not dissociate itself from what happened in other parts of Africa. Research conferences and general co-operation with African territories south of the Sahara would be fully supported. A pan-African alliance might ultimately be the salvation of war-torn Europe and to the advantage of the African countries themselves. But African territories must be led along the lines of west European Christian culture. Africa must be protected against Asiatic infiltration.

SPAIN. 27 Aug.—*Monarchy.* It was announced that Gen. Franco and Don Juan had had a meeting aboard the Caudillo's yacht off the north coast at which they had discussed the education of the Prince of Asturias, Don Juan's eldest son.

TRANSJORDAN. 2 Sept.—*Palestine*. It was officially stated in Amman that Jews and Arabs had agreed, through United Nations representatives, on a cease-fire in Jerusalem.

TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 23 Aug.—*Cominform Dispute*. An extraordinary congress of the Communist Party unanimously approved the 'irrevocable' expulsion of all former Slav leaders, who 'contrary to the interests of the local population, turned their backs on Italy'.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

24 Aug.—*International Refugee Organization*. The Council considered the I.R.O. Report, which showed that during its first year of operations it had re-established a total of 256,000 refugees and displaced persons. Of these, 205,000 were re-established as immigrants and 51,000 were repatriated. The I.R.O. had still on its registers some 880,000 persons who were eligible for its services. Of these 598,000 were receiving care and maintenance and 108,000 were under its legal protection or were being assisted in repatriation or resettlement. The balance consisted of persons already repatriated or resettled. Of the refugees settled under the various schemes, Britain took 69,788, Canada received 25,244, and Palestine 6,741. The resettled included 74,644 Poles, 28,574 Ukrainians, 20,158 Yugoslavs, 7,984 Soviet Russians, and 7,792 Germans. The greater part of the non-I.R.O. sponsored resettlement was conducted by Britain, which moved 50,311 refugees from the occupied zones and other areas under its control without financial assistance from the I.R.O.

Opposing the adoption of the report and presenting again a resolution that had already been rejected in committee, Mr Kulagenkov (U.S.S.R.) expressed the 'general concern of the Soviet Union at the continued failure to repatriate many Soviet citizens', and declared that the majority of the displaced persons would much prefer to return to their country of origin rather than let themselves be recruited by missions from abroad in search of cheap labour. He stated that displaced persons in Britain were working under miserable conditions, were subject to open discrimination, and were deprived of the most elementary human rights. Mr H. M. Phillips (Britain) said there were only 199 persons in the western Zone who claimed Soviet citizenship. Refugees working in Britain came voluntarily and received the same wages as British labour.

28 Aug.—At the closing session, Dr Malik (Lebanon) said the Council started out with several widely different notions about what it wanted done. It was intended to be a clarifying organ for planning and adjusting international economic and social co-operation and the best he could say was that at last it had begun to fulfil this function. On the question of the delays and protracted debates on amendments, and amendments to amendments, which had characterized the session, Dr Malik said the rules of procedure under which the Council worked left much to be desired. A committee on procedure had been instructed to improve the existing rules before the next session but the Council could never work properly until the international situation improved.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

23 Aug.—The contracting parties to the Agreement (*see III p. 683*) met in Geneva. The U.S. delegate put forward a request for a waiver under which the U.S.A. might grant free entry for the products of its trust territories and give certain preferences, and under which a customs union might be established between the trust territories and other U.S. territory. He also asked that the most-favoured nation treatment and non-discrimination principle be extended to the western zones of Germany. Mr Augenthaler (Czechoslovakia) said the latter proposal would be illegal.

24 Aug.—The Pakistan delegate said that his country depended on India for importing many of its essential supplies and was obliged to pay certain internal taxes imposed by the Government of India on these products. At the same time India was exporting these same products to the rest of the world free of these charges. This was discrimination against Pakistan and was contrary to the terms of the General Agreement. He added that industrialists were being deterred from establishing new industries in Pakistan by the prospect of the high price of raw materials which would have to be obtained from India. The chairman, Mr L. D. Wilgress, ruled that the relevant text of the General Agreement met the case of Pakistan, and he urged the Governments of India and Pakistan to arrive at a settlement.

28 Aug.—In response to a request from Ceylon a resolution was passed according to the Dominion special permission to reopen negotiations with any of the other contracting parties in respect of the tariff items concerned, and recommended it to endeavour to achieve a satisfactory adjustment before April 1949.

INDIA-PAKISTAN COMMISSION

26 Aug.—The Commission decided to send several alternate delegates to Srinagar on 30 August 'to start a political and economic survey of Jammu and Kashmir'. They reiterated their request to the Secretary-General that he be ready to name at short notice forty military observers for service in Kashmir. The Commission also emphasized the urgency of the need for the appointment of a military adviser of the rank of general to serve with the commission.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

24 Aug.—Discussion of report (*see Economic and Social Council*).

30 Aug.—Denmark adhered to the Constitution of the Organization, bringing the number of full member states to fifteen. The status of the Organization therefore passed from that of a preparatory commission to formal establishment as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

SECRETARIAT

30 Aug.—Request from Hyderabad (*see Hyderabad*).

SECURITY COUNCIL

20 Aug.—*Palestine*. The Israeli delegate sent to members of the

Council a memorandum describing Israel's qualifications for membership.

URUGUAY. 2 Sept.—The President in Brazil (*see Brazil*).

U.S.A. 20 Aug.—*Palestine*. Mr Marshall, in a telegram to Count Bernadotte, said that the State Department was working with other Government agencies to determine what could be done to alleviate the refugee problem (*see p. 567*).

Soviet Citizens. The text was published of a Note, handed on 19 August, to the Soviet Ambassador, in reply to three Soviet Notes (*see p. 566*), stating that the conduct of Mr Yacob Lomakin, the Soviet Consul-General in New York, constituted an abuse of the prerogatives of his position and a gross violation of internationally accepted standards governing the conduct of foreign officials. 'The Department of State is therefore requesting the President to revoke the *exequatur* issued to Mr Lomakin, and it is requested that he leave the U.S.A. within a reasonable time.' The Note categorically rejected the charges and insinuations in the Soviet Notes, and said that Mr Samarin and Mrs Kosenkina, by their own statements, had acted on their own volition in leaving the Consulate.

21 Aug.—*Atomic Energy*. The Chairman of the U.S. Commission, Mr Lilienthal, said the U.S.A., the U.K., and Canada were expanding their technical co-operation in atomic energy research and development. They were working more closely together than hitherto to prevent duplication of effort.

U.S. official abducted (*see Germany*).

23 Aug.—*National Income*. The Department of Commerce announced that the total income for 1947 was \$190,000 million, equivalent to \$1,323 per head of the population. This was an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year.

U.S. official released (*see Germany*). U.S. forces in Korea (*see Korea*).

24 Aug.—*Soviet Citizens*. Note (*see U.S.S.R.*).

25 Aug.—*Soviet Citizens*. Mrs Kosenkina told the press that she had jumped out of the window at the Soviet Consulate to escape and not to kill herself.

Mr Marshall told the press that the closing of U.S. Consulates in the U.S.S.R. and of Soviet Consulates in the U.S.A. was regrettable but 'not unexpected'.

Malaya. The Government approved the shipment of \$50,000 worth of arms and ammunition to Malaya. Deliveries were in some cases to be made direct to U.S. companies for the defence of their properties. They stated that the rebels in Malaya were marauding bandits and there was no evidence of a nationalist movement. (Similar exports had not been allowed for Indo-China and Indonesia.)

27 Aug.—*Western Union*. The Government, referring to the French proposal for a conference to discuss a European Parliament, stated that they 'strongly favour the progressively closer integration of the free nations of Western Europe'.

Palestine. The Government informed Count Bernadotte that about \$500,000 aid for Arab refugees had been promised by private sources, most of it by the Red Cross and two oil companies.

28 Aug.—The Soviet Consul General in New York, Mr Lomakin, left the country.

Eire. The Prime Minister, Mr Costello, who was on a visit, stated in New York that Eire would not enter into an agreement with the U.S.A. and Britain 'for strategic purposes to maintain peace so long as there is partition in Ireland'.

31 Aug.—*Presidential Election.* The C.I.O. announced its support for Mr Truman and Senator Barkley.

1 Sept.—*Reparations Policy.* Mr Marshall stated that, at the request of Mr Hoffman, he had asked Britain and France to co-operate in reviewing reparations policy for western Germany.

U.S.S.R. 20 Aug.—*Finland.* Note on Salla railway (*see Finland*).

23 Aug.—*Germany.* Marshal Stalin received the three western envoys. Mr Molotov was present.

24 Aug.—*Soviet Citizens in U.S.A.* The Government, in reply to the U.S. Note of 19 August, rejected the criticism of their Consul-General in New York, and described the U.S. charges as 'not corresponding with the facts'. They stated that they were closing their Consular offices in the U.S.A. because the atmosphere created by the Kosenkina incident had made the normal accomplishment of Consular duties impossible. They asked that U.S. Consular offices in the U.S.S.R. be closed immediately.

26 Aug.—*Germany.* The western envoys met at the British Embassy.

27 Aug.—*Germany.* Mr Molotov received the western envoys. Mr Vyshinsky was also present.

30 Aug.—*Germany.* Mr Molotov received the western envoys.

31 Aug.—Moscow radio announced that Mr Zhdanov, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party, had died after a serious illness.

1 Sept.—Soviet colonel refugee (*see Great Britain*).

WESTERN UNION. 24 Aug.—*Defence.* The Chiefs of Staff of the five Powers signatory to the Brussels Treaty met in London to review the work of the Military Committee.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. 22 Aug.—The first assembly, attended by 1,450 delegates representing 148 Churches (not including the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox or East European Orthodox Churches) in forty countries, was opened at Amsterdam.

23 Aug.—The Council was formally established. The official report stated that the Council was not associated with any political block or movement and did not seek to become a super-Church with power over its member Churches, but existed to draw the Churches of the world together in common discussion and action.

YUGOSLAVIA. 24 Aug.—Radio Trieste, quoting local sources, reported a purge in the Yugoslav Army and that Gen. Danilovich, the political commissars attached to the Third and Fifth Armies, and fifty-four officers of the Nish area had been arrested.

Resignation of Minister to Persia (*see Persia*).

25 Aug.—*Cominform Dispute*. The Government sent a Note to Rumania protesting against Rumania's attitude towards Yugoslavia. They alleged that for the past few months Rumanian statesmen, the press, and radio had been 'trying to present Yugoslavia as a country which had abandoned the anti-imperialist front and was degenerating into a bourgeois State', and had also been 'spreading lies about Yugoslavia's alleged approach to the west'.

27 Aug.—*Cominform Dispute*. The Government sent a Note to Hungary protesting against the press and radio campaign being carried on in Hungary against Yugoslavia.

28 Aug.—Certain frontier posts were closed to holders of Hungarian passports.

31 Aug.—*Government Changes*. Mr Kardelj was appointed Foreign Minister in place of Mr Simitch and was succeeded as Vice-Premier by Gen. Rankovitch, who also retained his post as Minister of the Interior. (There was no change in the coupling of this Ministry with his post as head of the organizing section of the Communist Party which the Cominform had particularly condemned.) Mr Simitch became Minister without Portfolio.

1 Sept.—*Macedonia*. The Macedonian Federated People's Republic issued a statement declaring that Bulgaria had begun a 'slandorous campaign' against the Macedonian Republic soon after the 'infamous Cominform resolution'. It regretted that the Bulgarian Press had 'forgotten the existence of the imperialist camp led by the U.S.A. and sees its enemy in the People's Republic of Macedonia, which is building a classless society of Socialism'. The present Bulgarian leaders had expressed sorrow that there were no Bulgarian schools in Yugoslav Macedonia. 'This sorrow, as well as talks of persecution of Bulgars in Yugoslav Macedonia, is reminiscent of the old Coburg tales behind which was hidden the design for a greater Bulgaria.'

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sept. — UNESCO Regional Study Conference on Fundamental Education, Cairo.
- " — International Criminal Police Commission, Prague.
- " 15 General Election in Sweden.
- " 15 General Election in Southern Rhodesia.
- " 20 International Co-operative Alliance, Prague.
- " 21 U.N. General Assembly, Paris.
- " 27 British Africa Conference, London.
- Oct. 10 Inter-American Indian Institute, Conference on Indian Life, Cuzco, Peru.
- " 22 I.T.U. International Conference on High Frequency Broadcasting, Mexico City.
- Nov. — U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Australia.
- " 15 F.A.O. Annual Conference, Washington.
- Dec. 3 General Election in Barbados.
- 1949**
- Feb. 10 UNESCO General Conference, Beirut.
- April 11 Tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva.
- May — Conference on the conservation and utilization of the world's resources, Lake Success.